Power situation in Maharashtra

2852. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra could face electricity shortage of 11,000 MW over the next five years, if no capacity addition is undertaken;

(b) whether according to the State Chief Minister, demand-supply gap in power in that State, excluding Mumbai, would reach 11,000 MW by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government have taken a number of steps to meet the demand of additional power through some projects that are on the verge of completion; and

(d) whether Government are confident that total capacity of 6,425 MW would become available in stages, starting from 2009 to 2012?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRl SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) During the Chief Ministers' Conference held in May, 2007, a reference was made that demand and supply gap in Maharashtra excluding Mumbai is likely to increase to about 11,000 MW by the end of the Eleventh Plan if no capacity addition is undertaken; it was further indicted that a capacity of 6,425 MW would become available in stages starting from 2009 till 2012.

According to the 17th Electric Power Survey of India Report, the peak demand in the State of Maharashtra by the end of the Eleventh Plan is expected to be 21,954 MW. Electricity is a concurrent subject. An all-India generation capacity addition of 78,577 MW has been envisaged for the Eleventh Plan to meet the projected all-India demand, consisting of projects in the Central, State and private sectors. The actual surplus/shortage position in each State would therefore depend upon the generation capacities that get commissioned. However, in addition to the proposed generation capacity addition, the inter-State transmission capacity is also being augmented by the Central Government to enable inter-State transfer of power.

Setting up of power sector reform fund

2853. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a power sector reform fund, which would be funded by the Central and the State Governments and such fund would help kick-start the reform process at the State level;

(b) whether the fund would help the States to meet the cost of restructuring and minimizing its impact;

(c) whether this fund would make the States more amendable to restructuring the State Electricity Boards;

(d) if so, by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(e) by when it would be helpful to improve the power requirement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Connecting Madhya Pradesh to western grid

†2854. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh had been connected to the western power supply grid which has now been changed to the northern grid;

(b) the reasons for supplying 200 Megawatt less electricity to the State, after changing the grid, resulting in power crisis in the State;

(c) the reasons for allowing Maharashtra to draw more power, which is connected to this very grid; and

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh would be connected to the western grid again or would be allowed to draw more power, like Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Madhya Pradesh is connected to the Western Regional Grid and continues to be connected to the Western Region Grid. Western Grid was synchronized with the Eastern and North Eastern Grid on 2nd March, 2003 by commissioning of 400 kV Rourkela-Raipur D/C Link. The combined grid of Western, Eastern and North-Eastern Grid was further synchronized with the Northern Grid with the commissioning of 400 kV Muzzafarpur-Gorakhpur D/C Line on 26th August, 2006.

(b) Madhya Pradesh is not being supplied 200 MW less electricity after synchronization of the Western Grid with the Northern Grid. Total allocation to Madhya Pradesh from the Central Sector Stations located in Western Region including unallocated power of Eastern Region National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Stations is 2058 MW.

(c) As per the Indian Electricity Grid-Code (IEGC) notified by the CERC, the States may deviate from their drawal schedule from the grid so long as such deviations do not cause system parameters to deteriorate beyond permissible limits and/or do not lead to unacceptable line loading. Any over/under drawal by a constituent *w.r.t.* their schedule drawal is treated as Unscheduled Interchange (UI) under Availability Based Tariff (ABT) regime and charged at UI rate fixed by the CERC.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.